

**KAPUSTINA, Ye.V.**

Relationship of the large arterial and venous vessels in the cerebral pia  
matter. Vop.neirokhir. 17 no.4:13-19 JI-ag '57. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Orden Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh  
nauk SSSR. (Brain--Blood vessels)

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V. (Moskva, A-15, Tretiy Maslovskiy tupik, d.3, kv.2)

Development of vascular plexes in lateral ventricles of the brain  
[with summary in English]. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.2:31-36  
Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz laboratorii razvitiya mozga (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. B.N.Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.  
(BIAIN, embryol.

develop. of vasc. plexes in lateral ventricles (Rus))

КАПУСТОВА

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V., kand.med.nauk

Age-dependent relations between arterial and venous networks in the pia mater of the cerebral hemispheres in postnatal life [with summary in English]. *Pediatrics* 36 no.2:75-82 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz ordean Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. M.N.Kazantseva) i otdeleniya po izucheniyu razvitiya mozga (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.N. Klovovskiy)

(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V.

Structure of the vascular plexuses of the lateral ventricles of  
the brain. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 38 no. 5:35-43 My '60.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Otdeleniya razvitiya mozga (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. B.N. Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.  
(BRAIN—BLOOD VESSELS)

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V. (Moskva, A-15, Maslovskiy tupik, 3, kv. 2)

Initial stages in the development of the vascular network in the  
retina of mammals. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 39 no.9:16-23 S '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Otdeleniye razvitiya mozga (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN  
SSSR prof. B.N.Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR.  
(RETINA—BLOOD SUPPLY)

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V. (Moskva, A-15, 3-y Maslovskiy tupik, 3, kv.2)

Change in the density of the capillary network of the retina during  
the process of development of the peripheral segment of the visual  
analyzer. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 42 no.2:54-60 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Otdeleniye razvitiya mozga (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR  
B.N.Klosovskiy) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR,  
(RETINA BLOOD SUPPLY) (VISION)

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V. (Moskva, A-15, 3-y Maslovskiy tupik, 3, kv.2)

Arterial blood supply of the lobules of the liver. Arkhiv. anat.  
gist. i embr. 43 no.10:19-35 0'62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) Instituta morfologii cheloveka ANM  
SSSR.



KAPUSTINA, Ye.V.

Interrelationship between the changes in blood and lymphatic vessels of the liver in experimental portal hypertension and annular cirrhosis of the organ. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:982-985 Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR. Submitted April 13, 1964.

KAPUSTINA, Ye.V. (Moskva, A-15,3-y Maslovskiy tupik,3,kv.2)

Density of the capillary network, interrelationship between hepatic cells and capillaries, and the distribution of alkaline phosphatase in the various parts of hepatic lobules. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.1:38-45 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya funktsional'noy anatomii (zav.-- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) Instituta morfologii cheloveka AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 19, 1964.

KAPUSTINA, Z.A.

Cesarean section; data from lying-in wards in Kovrov for the period  
1949-1954 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(CESAREAN SECTION, statist.  
in Russia, hosp. statist. (Rus))

COUNTRY : USSR K  
CATEGORY : Forestry FOREST CULTURES.  
ABS. JOUR. : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, No. 1511  
AUTHOR : Kapustinskite, T.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Means of Breeding Black Alder (Lithuania)  
  
ORIG. PUB. : Soc. zerna ukis, 1956, No.8, 48-51  
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

KAPUSTINSKAYTE, T. K. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Natural <sup>regeneration</sup> ~~reproduction~~ of black-  
alder <sup>thickets</sup> ~~stands~~ and the effect of drainage upon their growth in the  
Lithuanian SSR," Kaunas, 1959. 27 pp (State Committee <sup>of</sup> Higher and  
Secondary Education, Council of Ministers ~~of the~~ Lithuanian SSR. Lithuanian  
Agr Acad), 130 copies (KL, 49-59, 141)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. L., KAPUSTINSKAYA, K.A.

History of the chemical theory of solutions. Trudy Inst.ist.est.i  
tekh.30:29-47 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Solution (Chemistry))

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. I.; KAFUSTINSKAYA, K. A.

Development of the solvate theory of solutions. Trudy Inst. ist.  
est. i tekhn. 30:48-70 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Solution (Chemistry))

KAPUSTINSKAYA, K.A.

Chemistry in the journal "Nauchnoe obozrenie." Trudy Inst.ist.  
est.i tekhn. 35:380-385 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Science--Periodicals)



KAPUSTINSKAYA, K.A.

On the origin of archaeological chemistry. Trudy Inst.ist.est.  
i tekhn. 39:258-265 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Archaeology) (Chemistry, Analytical)

BOBROV, L.; VASILEVSKIY, V.; VLASOV, L.; DRAGUNOV, E.; KAPUSTINSKAYA, K.;  
KARELIN, V.; LOSHCHILOV, G.; MAKARENIA, A.; MEDVEDEV, Yul.;  
ROMAN'KOV, Yu.; SENCHENKOVA, T.; SENCHENKOV, A.; TRIFONOV, D.;  
ANTOYUK, L., red.; LESHCHINSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Journey into the land of the elements] Puteshestvie v stranu  
elementov. [By] L. Bobrov i dr. Moskva, "Molodaia gvardia,"  
1963. 366 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Chemical elements)

KAPUSTINSKAYA, Kseniya Anstol'yevna; PALICHEVSKAYA, K.A., red.

[Henri Becquerel] Anri Bekkerei'. Moskva, Atomizdat,  
1965. 81 p. (MIRA 18:5)

131 AND 132 SERIES

**KAUSTINSKAYA**

135 AND 136 SERIES

137 AND 138 SERIES

Apparent volumes of the permanganate and persulfate ions in aqueous solution. A. F. Kapustinskii and N. P. Kapustinskaya (N. B. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1960, 681-6. High-accuracy measurements by the pycnometric method of Washburn, *et al.* (C.A. 28, 7067, 26571) at 25° gave for mols. of  $KMnO_4$ , or molality  $m = 0.345, 0.157, 0.0705, 0.0367, 0.0194, d_m = 1.030006, 1.013755, 1.006184, 1.001114, 0.998250$ , and for  $K_2S_2O_8$ ,  $m = 0.0861, 0.0432, 0.0216, 0.0107, d_m = 1.001886, 1.001184, 1.000604, 0.999480$ . Sols. of  $KMnO_4$  strictly obey Maass's law (C.A. 24, 3647) for the apparent vol.  $v$ , with the numerical values  $v = 20.806 + 45.235\sqrt{m}$ , whence the apparent vol. at infinite diln.  $v_\infty = 20.7$ . Sols. of  $K_2S_2O_8$  do not follow Maass's law but do obey  $v = 43.65 + 18074 m^{1/2}$ , whence  $v_\infty = 43.6$ . Subtracting from these  $v_\infty$  the apparent vol. of  $K^+ = 8.4$  (Palms and Johnson), one gets for  $MnO_4^-$   $v_\infty = 31.3$ , for  $ReO_4^-$   $v_\infty = 35.2$ . N. Thon

131 AND 132 SERIES

135 AND 136 SERIES

137 AND 138 SERIES

131 AND 132 SERIES

135 AND 136 SERIES

137 AND 138 SERIES

KAPUSTINSKIY, A., fitopatolog

Testing the quality of disinfection. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.  
10 no.3:35 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

RAPUSTINSKIY, A.F.

DECEASED  
AUGUST 26, 1960

1961/I

SEE ILC

GEOCHEMISTRY

ZHUKOVSKIY, S.G.; YEFIMOVA, L.F.; ROZANOVA, A.A., agronom;  
LOSEVA, V.G., agronom; RUDENKO, D.K., kand. sel'skokhoz.  
nauk; KAPUSTINSKIY, A.F., fitopatolog; MELESHKO, A.I.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.3:24,  
53-54 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Zhukovskiy,  
Yefimova, Rudenko, Meleshko). 2. Biolaboratoriya karantinnoy  
inspeksii UzSSR (for Rozanova, Loseva).

KAFUSTINSKIY, A. F.

"Determination of Loose Smut in Wheat Seed," Selektsiia i Semenovodstvo, vol. 14, no. 12, 1947, pp. 46-47. 61,9 Se5

30: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953



USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics

JUL 50

"Antibiotic Properties of Poppy Flowers," A. F.  
Kapustinskiy

"Priroda" No 7, p 68

The Lab of the Zonal Sta, VIAR (All-Union Inst of  
Medicinal and Essential Oil-Bearing Plants) at Przh-  
neval'sk discovered that flowers of several subse-  
cies of the opium poppy contain antibiotics. These an-  
tibiotics are effective against *Micrococcus luteus*,  
*Mycobacterium citreum*, and fungi which produce plant  
diseases. The active varieties of poppy are completely re-  
sistant to fungi and are pigmented due to a content of an-  
thocyan. G. F. Gayze's litmocidin is also derived from  
219713

a plant contg pigments of this type. The pigment  
group of litmocidin is of the anthocyanin type and  
is actually a deriv of anthocyanidin. The therapeu-  
tic effect of poppy flower extracts will be investi-  
gated.

KAPUSTINSKIY,

219713

CA

110

Antibiotics and immunity in pigmented plants. A. F. Kapustin, *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* (Advances in Modern Biol.) 29, 370-8(1950).--Relations between pigmentation and disease resistance in onions and other plants show that some pigments, e.g. certain anthocyanins, are antibiotic. 30 references. Julian P. Smith

Digest Available in #13581, 15 Sep 1950

S/072/60/000/008/002/007/XX  
B021/B054

AUTHORS: Chernyak, M. G., Blokh, K. I., Aliyev, A. I., Kadyshtkin, D. M.

TITLE: Study of the Flow of Glass in Electric Furnaces for Glass Fiber Production

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 4 - 7

TEXT: The present paper is a first attempt to study the flow of glass in small electric furnaces for glass fiber production. Besides glass pellets dyed with cobalt oxide to investigate flows in glass crucibles, the authors used radioisotopes as indicators. The experiments were carried out in an industrial plant for glass fiber production. The glass crucible was fed with glass pellets of known chemical composition. The pellets weighed 9 - 10 g each, and part of them were tagged by radioisotopes. The moment of feeding with tagged pellets and the instant of appearance of radioactivity in the glass fiber were fixed in the investigation. Besides, ✓

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Study of the Flow of Glass in Electric  
Furnaces for Glass Fiber Production

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B021/B054

the authors studied the distribution of activity by the groups of spinnerets, and its change with time. The glass fibers were wound on a spool. The spool axis formed an angle of  $35 - 45^\circ$  with the front of spinnerets. The activity of samples was measured on a B-2 (B-2) plant by means of AC-1 (AS-1) and BFL (BFL) counters. Uranium oxide and

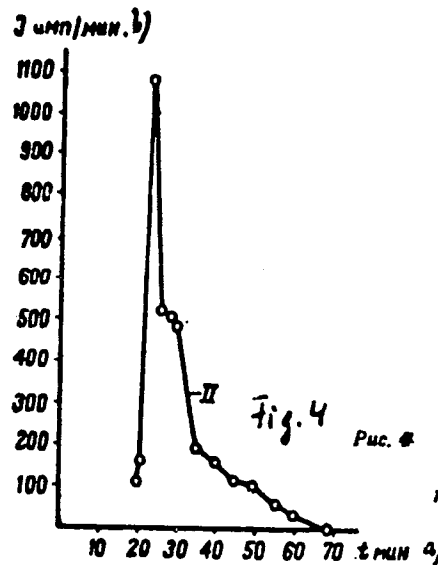
$\text{Ca}^{45}$  were used as indicators. Fig. 4 shows experimental results obtained with a pellet activated by  $\text{UO}_2$ . Further experiments were made with

$\text{Ca}^{45}$  since the great difference between the atomic weights of uranium and the glass elements became clearly noticeable in feeding with several pellets. The experiments, integrated by data of temperature distribution in the glass crucible, permit a probable diagram to be plotted for the flow of glass. Temperature distribution measurements were made under the supervision of L. G. Zhivov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. There are 7 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

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S/072/60/000/008/002/007/XX  
B021/B054

Legend to Fig. 4: a) minutes, b) J imp/min



Card 3/3

BOLYSHEV, N.N.; KAPUSTKINA, N.A.

Nature, composition, and characteristics of the absorption complex of Solonetz soils. Pochvovedenie no.12:32-41 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

KAPUSTKINA, T.Y.; MENDLIN, M.S.; NIKITENKO, A.A.; SANNIKOVA, L.K.;  
KHIMCHENKO, V.F. (Rubezhnoye)

Hygienic working conditions and workers' health in the production  
of phthalic anhydride. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.1:28-31 Ja-F '59.  
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Rabochaya poliklinika pri khimkombinate.  
(PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

KAPUSTKINA, V.P.

Seminar on standardization at the Ul'yanovsk Economic Council.  
Standartizatsiia 26 no.7:53 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Ul'yanovsk--Standardization)



KAPUSTNIK, A.Ya., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Peculiarities of the course of acute leukemia. Vrach.delo  
no.3:295-297 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy terapii (zav. - prof.P.I.Sharlay)  
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(LEUKEMIA)

TITLE: A case of severe decompression sickness

5-1

the right side of the face suggested right trunk localization of the process. The

ACCESSION NO. 100-100000

KAPUSTNIK, D.P.; PESHKOVSKIY, G.V.

Characteristics of the course of experimental tuberculosis in dogs having different types of nervous systems. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.2:221-232 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii Molotovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, function tests,

typing, variation of exper. tuberc. in various types of nervous system in dogs)

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental,

variation in various types of nervous system in dogs)

PESHKOVSKIY, G.V., KAPUSTNIK, D.P. (Molotov)

Experimental neuroses as a factor in modified reactivity in experimental tuberculosis. Arkh.pat. 18 no.4:16-23 '56 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. prof. G.V. Peshkovskiy) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.

eff. of exper. neuroses on develop. in dogs (Rus))

(NEUROSES, exper.

eff. on exper. tuberc. in dogs (Rus))

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-12  
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51329

Author : Kapustnik-Neurymaka, D.P.

Inst : Molotov Institute of Medicine.

Title : Conditioned Reflex Intensification of Fever Reactions in  
Experimental Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub : Tr. Molotovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 26, 73-79.

Abstract : In 2 dogs, following intravenous infection by tuberculosis  
culture emulsion in a physiological solution (0.5 mg/kg),  
a conditioned reflex rise of body temperature by 0.6-2.0°  
was achieved. One of the dogs was of a weak body type,  
and the other of a husky imbalanced type. Alterations of  
stereotype caused derangement of HNA /higher nervous acti-  
vity/. In some cases, reactions of body temperature may

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9(2)

06422

SOV/107-59-5-17/51

AUTHOR: Kapuston, I. (Yakutsk)

TITLE: An Electronic Key Composed of Cold-Cathode Tubes

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 5, p 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, automatic electronic keys found a wide-spread application with Soviet radio amateurs. Great power consumption and complicated construction are the most essential deficiencies of these keys. For this reason the author describes a more economical electronic key composed of tubes SG-3S or cold cathode thyratrons of type MTKh-90. This key is based on a multivibrator with two SG-3S tubes. Figure 1 shows the circuit diagram of a key with three SG-3S tubes. Two D2Ye diodes limit all pulses to a maximum level of 30 volts. One polarized RP-4 relay is used with a working current of 0.5 milliamps. The author suggests the application of two RP-4 relays, since then the duration of the last dash will not

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An Electronic Key Composed of Cold-Cathode Tubes

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SOV/107-59-5-17/51

depend on the time during which the key contacts are closed. The key composed of three MTKh-90 thyratrons, two D2Ye diodes, is shown in Figure 3. This key works with an anode voltage of 180-300 volts and requires less than 1 milliamp current. There are 3 circuit diagrams.

Card 2/2



POLCIN, J., inz. CSc.; KAPUSTOVA, J., inzh.

Delignification of wood irradiated by gamma rays. Sbor cel pap 8:  
9-33 '63.

5.2100, 5.2200, 5.2600

78210  
SOV/80-33-3-11/47

AUTHORS: Markovskiy, L. Ya., Kapustovskaya, G. V.

TITLE: Concerning Chemical Stability and Hydrolytic Decomposition of Diborides of Some Transition Metals in Reaction With Acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 3, pp 569-577 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Borides of Zr, Ti, and Cr in powder form and sintered at  $1,800^{\circ}\text{C}$  under 10 atm in graphite molds were investigated with respect to their chemical stability in concentrated and aqueous sulfuric, nitric, hydrofluoric, and hydrochloric acid. Sintered  $\text{TiB}_2$  and  $\text{MoSi}_2$  were highly stable in  $\text{HCl}$  (d. 1.19) and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (d. 1.84) at room temperature, and can be recommended as acid-resistant materials. Addition of metallic Si to  $\text{TiB}_2$  and  $\text{ZrB}_2$  lowered the chemical stability of

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Concerning Chemical Stability and Hydrolytic  
Decomposition of Diborides of Some Transition  
Metals in Reaction With Acids

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the borides in  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The diborides evolved boron hydrides (di- and tetraborane) and hydrogen on decomposition with  $\text{HCl}$ .  $\text{ZrB}_2$  in  $\text{HCl}$  gave a solution of  $\text{ZrOCl}_2$ ;  $\text{TiB}_2$  and  $\text{CrB}_2$  gave, respectively,  $\text{TiCl}_3$  and  $\text{CrCl}_3$  solutions. The rate of dissolution was highest in  $\text{CrB}_2$  and lowest in  $\text{TiBr}_2$ . The rate of dissolution depended also on the method of preparation of the diborides;  $\text{ZrB}_2$  obtained by the electrolytic method was more stable than that prepared by the reduction of metal oxide with boron carbide under vacuum. The hydrolysis of tetravalent borides of metals, assuming that it proceeds to boric acid, can be expressed by (1)  $\text{MeB}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me}(\text{OH})_4 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2$ ; that of trivalent borides of metals (2)  $\text{MeB}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 4.5\text{H}_2$ ; that of

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Concerning Chemical Stability and Hydrolytic  
Decomposition of Diborides of Some Transition  
Metals in Reaction With Acids

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bivalent borides of metals (3)  $\text{MeB}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me(OH)}_2 +$   
 $+ \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . If boron suboxides (e.g.,  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_2$ ) are  
partially formed during the hydrolysis, then the amount  
of hydrogen evolved must decrease correspondingly, and  
reaction (1) is replaced by (4)  $\text{MeB}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me(OH)}_4 +$   
 $+ 2\text{BO} + 4\text{H}_2$ ; and reaction (3) by (5)  $\text{MeB}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Me(OH)}_3$   
 $+ 2\text{BO} + 3.5\text{H}_2$ . From the amount of hydrogen evolved and  
the valence of salts formed on hydrolysis, it can be  
assumed that  $\text{ZrB}_2$  hydrolyzes according to reaction (4),  
and  $\text{CrB}_2$ , according to reaction (5). The amount of  
hydrogen evolved in the hydrolysis of  $\text{TiB}$  is considerably  
lower than in any of the above reactions, although the  
reason for this fact is not clear as yet. There are 8  
tables; and 31 references, 11 U.S., 1 U.K., 2 French,  
3 German, and 14 Soviet. The 5 most recent U.S. and U.K.  
references are: J. Campbell, High-Temperature Technology,

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Concerning Chemical Stability and Hydrolytic 78210  
Decomposition of Diborides of Some Transition SOV/80-33-3-11/47  
Metals in Reaction With Acids

N. Y. (1957); B. Post, F. Glaser, D. Moskowitz, Acta  
Metal., 2, 20 (1954); L. Richardson, J. Electrochem.  
Soc., 101, 2220 (1954); J. Stavrolakis, H. Barr, H.  
Rice, Am. Cer. Soc. Bull., 35, 47 (1956); H. Blu-  
menthal, Powd. Met. Bull., 6, 48, 80 (1951).

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

Card 4/4

KAPUSTSIK, A.; PERELYGIN, V.P.; TREI'YAKOVA, S.P.

[Efficiency of determining nuclear fission fragments  
with the aid of glass and mica] Effektivnost' regist-  
ratsii aktov deleniia iader s pomoshch'iu stekla i sliudy.  
Dubna, Ob"edinennyi institut iadernykh issledovani, 1963.  
8 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Nuclear fission)

KAPUSTSIK, A.; PERELYGIN, V.P.; TRET'YAKOVA, S.P.

Efficiency of recording nuclear fission events with the aid  
of glass and mica. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.5:72-75 S=O '64.  
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

KAPUSTSIK, E. [Kapuscik, J.]; OBERYK, E. [Obrik, J.]

Electromagnetic properties of baryons in a model of unitary symmetry. Acta physica Pol 26 no.6:1175-1179 '64.

1. Laboratory of Theoretical Physics of the Nuclear Research Institute, temporarily at Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow.  
Submitted April 23, 1964.



KAPUSTSIK, E.; OBRYK, E.

[Electromagnetic properties of baryons in a unitary symmetry model] Ob elektromagnitnykh svoistvakh barionov v modeli unitarnoi simmetrii. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1964. 7 p. (MIRA 17:5)

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

FD-2321

Card 1/1      Pub 148 - 22/36

Author      : Grishina, O. S.; Kapustyak, S. M.

Title      : Concerning the application of the haptene reaction for the diagnosis of bacterial dysentery

Periodical   : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. No 2, 59-64, Feb 1955

Abstract   : Because of the unspecific character of the haptene reaction, a high percentage of positive reactions was obtained on healthy subjects. For that reason, the authors do not recommend the haptene reaction for the diagnosis of dysentery. Three tables.

Institution   : L'vov Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene

Submitted   : April 30, 1954

KAPUSTYAK, S. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Experimental study of the anti-tuberculosis activity of thiazolidine and its derivatives." L'vov, 1960. 16 pp; (L'vovskiy State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 138)

FEDORENKO, G.Ya. [Fedorenko, H.IA.]; KAPUSTYAK, S.M.; GNIDETS', I.R.  
[Hnidets', I.R.]; BODGANOVA, N.L. [Bohdanova, N.L.]

Use of bactericidal lamps in the pharmacy practice. Farmatsev.  
zhur. 16 no.4:11-14 '61. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii lekarstv (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dotsent  
Yu.O. Karpenko), kafedra mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy  
dotsent M.M. Muzyka) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Apteka  
No.1 g. L'vova (upravlyayushchaya N.L. Bogdanova [Bohdanova, N.L.]).

KAPUSTYAK, S.I.

BRAYNINA, Ye.S.; KAPUSTYAK, S.I.

Some immunobiological indexes in scarlet fever and diphtheria;  
author abstract. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun 28 no.2:23-24  
F '57 (MLBA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney L'vovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.  
(SCARLET FEVER) (DIPHTHERIA)

KAPUSTYAN, A.A.; SAGAYDAK, A.I.; RUDENKO, D.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Root rot of winter wheat. Zemledelie 26 no.7:53-55 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Cherkesskim sortouchastkom Stavropol'skogo kraya (for Kapustyan). 2. Zaveduyushchiy Kochubeyevskim sortouchastkom Stavropol'skogo kraya (for Sagaydak). 3. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Rudenko).

ACCESSION NR: AP4011971

S/0073/64/030/001/0009/0012

AUTHORS: Pilipenko, A.T.; Kapustyan, A.I.

TITLE: Investigation of complex formation in the tellurium (IV)--diantipyrylmethane--bromide system

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium diantipyrylmethane complex, extraction, formation, diantipyrylmethane complex, tellurium selenium separation, tetravalent tellurium complex

ABSTRACT: Physical chemical analysis and analysis of the reaction product formed in the tellurium (IV)-diantipyrylmethane-bromide system established that the ratio of the reacting components ( $\text{Te}^{4+}$ ) : (Diant) : ( $\text{Br}^-$ ) is 1:2:6. The solubility of the (Diant)<sub>2</sub>(TeBe<sub>6</sub>) complex is 1.12 g./l. in dichlorethane. The optimum conditions for extracting the tellurium complex with dichlorethane include a sufficiently large excess of halide and 6 N acidity in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011971

aqueous phase. Formation of the ternary complex and its extraction with organic solvents affords a means of separating tellurium from selenium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kievskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 23Feb64

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



KAPUSTYAN, E. K.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 6  
Mar. 25, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

(11)  
Change of the electrical resistance of the Fe<sub>3</sub>Pt alloy in a longitudinal magnetic field. R. G. Annaev, V. G. Dubrovskii, and E. K. Kapustyan (Inst. Phys. & Geophys., Acad. Sci. Turkmen S.S.R., Ashkhabad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 549-52 (1953).—The longitudinal galvanomagnetic effect  $\Delta R/R$  of the alloy Fe<sub>3</sub>Pt was studied for different thermal treatments. The samples were kept in vacuum at 1000° for 1 hr., then quenched in water, then annealed step-by-step at 800, 775, 750, 700, 600°; they were kept 10 hrs. at each temp., then quenched in water.  $\Delta R/R$  decreased by a factor of 2 when the annealing temp. was decreased from 800 to 600°. The magnetization  $I$  and the sp. elec. resistance  $\rho$  also decreased. The quadratic law  $\Delta R/R = cI^2$  was satisfied; there was a discontinuity in the slope of the curve at the 1st point of anisotropy (655 gauss) for the sample kept at 1000° and then quenched in water; the discontinuity disappeared after subsequent annealing, which indicated that internal stresses arose in the sample in proportion to the increase in the amt. of the ordered phase. The results were in good agreement with Akulov's theory of even effects. —H. Dunlap

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing.  
Toxins.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82567  
Author : Kapustyan, I.  
Inst :  
Title : Agrotechniques for East Indies Basil (*Ocimum gratissimum*)  
in Chuyskaya Valley.  
Orig Pub : S. kh. Kirgizii, 1957, No 5, 38-41  
Abstract : Up to the present time the sole source of eugenol has  
been East Indies basil (B) which is cultivated in Kras-  
nodarskiy Kray, the Crimea and Kirgiziya. In Chuyskaya  
Valley, B is cultivated as an irrigated crop. In other  
regions of USSR, B can be grown on irrigated and non-ir-  
rigated fields. Work was carried out for the purpose of  
studying the influence of the bed on the basil crop and  
on the yield of eugenol from a unit of area. The greatest  
amount of eugenol with the row planting of B was obtained

Card 1/2

- 168 -

PROKHOROV, M.; KAPUST'YAN, I.

Reconstruction of the processing tower of the grain elevator at the  
Kaluga Grain Milling Combine. Muk.-elev.prom. 26 no.1:24-25 Ja  
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kaluzhskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat.  
(Kaluga--Grain elevators)

KAPUSTYAN, I. K., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "Eugenol basil in the Chuya valley". Frunze, 1959. 19 pp (Acad Sci Kirgiz SSR, Inst of Botany), 125 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 132)

USSR/Farm Animals - Domestic Fowls

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 26242

Author : Donchenko V.V., Kapustyan M.S., Amanmuradov A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Effect of Supplementing Feeds with Cobalt upon the Growth and Development of Chicks under Conditions of the Hot Climate of Turkmenistan (Vlieniye podkornki kobal'ton na rost i razvitiye tsyplyat v usloviyakh zharkogo klimata Turkmenistana)

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Turkmen SSR, 1956, No 4, 69-73

Abstract : Supplementing chicks' feeds with cobalt produced positive results in the Turkmenian SSR. At 150 days of age, the chickens in the experimental group had an increase in weight, per head, of 158 g. more than in the control one.

Card : 1/1

USSR / Meadow Cultivation.

L

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 43982

Author : Kapustyan, M. S.

Inst : AS Turkmen SSR

Title : The Content of Certain Micronutrients in the Pasture and Seed Plants in Turkmen.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN TurkSSR, 1957, No. 1, 115-117.

Abstract : Studies of the copper, zinc, manganese and cobalt content in 30 varieties of pasture and seed plants were conducted in the Turkmen Natural History Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. The micronutrient content in various plants fluctuated (in mg %) as follows: Cu 0-4.2350; Zn 0-12.500; Mn 0.0125-3.808; Co 0.000390-0.014300. Copper and zinc were detected in the Persian camel thistle. There was little copper and zinc in wheatgrass and in the

**Turkmen Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine**

Card 1/2

KAPUSTYAN M.S.

Country : USSR

Category: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82103

Author : Kapustyan, M.S.

Inst : Turkmen Sci. Res. Inst. of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

Title : The Content of Microelements in Soils of the Foot Hills of Kopet-Dagh.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN TurkmSSR, 1957, No 3, 115-118

Abstract: Investigations were conducted on the pasture area of the scientific experimental base of Turkmen Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. The soil deposits of the base were represented by light, ordinary (typical), and dark sierozem. The amounts of Cu, Zn, Mn, and Co

Card : 1/2

J-14

KAPUSTYAN, M. S. Cend Agr Sci -- "Effect of microcells upon the fertility and large size of ~~the~~ offspring of <sup>the</sup> Saradzhin breed of sheep of the Turkmen SSR." Ashkhabad, 1958. (Turkmen Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry and Vet Med, Min of Agr TSSR). (KL, 1-61, 201)

-293-



KAPUSTYAN, V.

Our practice in building. Sel'.stroil. ll no.9:13-14  
S '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

1. Brigadir stroitel'noy brigady kolkhosa imeni Voroshilova  
Zalarinskogo rayona, Irkutskoy oblasti.  
(Farm buildings) (Building)

ACC NR: AP6021987

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/004/0037/0061

AUTHOR: Kapust'yan, V. G. (Engineer; Lieutenant Colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: Aviation distress signal equipment

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 4, 1966, 57-61

TOPIC TAGS: radar equipment, radio equipment, survival equipment, tracking equipment, electronic equipment, navigation equipment, ~~life support equipment~~, aircraft escape equipment, ~~aircraft equipment~~

ABSTRACT: The author discusses distress signal equipment for use when an aircraft crew has bailed out or has ditched at sea, either near, or at a great distance, from the shore. Signals for electronic and visual search are discussed and the fact that aircraft are the most effective vehicles for sea search is stressed by the use of applicable calculations. Fixed on-board equipment in flight vehicles, such as automatically ejected emergency electronic equipment, individually used equipment, group equipment, as well as flares, dyes, etc., must all be available to insure reasonable success of rescue. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 2 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 01.417/SUBM DATE: None

Cord 1/1

KAPUSTYAN, V. Ya.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals (Normal and Pathologic).  
Respiratory System.

S-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12333

Author : Kapustyan, V. Ya.

Inst : -

Title : A Contribution to the Change in Nasal Mucous Membranes  
Following Silicon Dust Inhalation (Experimental Study).

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch. rabot Dnepropetrovsk. med. in-t, 1956, 2, 105-  
106

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KAPUSTYAN, Ye., arkhitektor.

Improved variants of standard designs of apartment houses.

Zhil. stroi. no.5:13-18 '64

(MIRA 17:7)

GEL'BERG, L.A.; FEDOROV, G.I.; ZAL'TSMAN, A.M.; KAPUSTYAN, Ye.D.;  
BAYAR, O.G.; DELLE, V.I.; SHERENTSI, A.A.; MAKRAKOVA, T.G.;  
MONFED, Yu.B.; KOLOTILKIN, B.M.; GLADKOV, B.V.; GAVALOV,  
O.V., red.; GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Housing construction in the U.S.S.R.; present state and  
prospects for development] Zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo v SSSR;  
sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,  
1962. 202 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Apartment houses) (Construction industry)

*Kapustyanov, Ye. V.*

SOV-125-58-8-8/16

AUTHORS: Kazimirov, A.A., Morgun, V.P., Olifer, G.O., Ivanushkin, G.Ya.,  
Kapustyanov, Ye.V., Svinarenko, I.T. and Tyagun, A.A.

TITLE: Durability of **Mass-produced** Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While  
Loading Under Pressure (Prochnost' seriynykh kryshek lyukov  
zheleznodorozhnykh poluvagonov pri udarnoy nagruzke)

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 46-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The existing hatches of gondola cars in the USSR are unsatisfactory and cause considerable losses of coal in railroad transport. Hatches of 60- and 93-ton cars produced by Uralvagonzavod and the Kryukov Car Building Plant were experimentally tested and deficiencies of their design were revealed. As a result of the experiments, new hatch designs were developed. Several variations are suggested composed of bent, thin-walled profiles. The proposed hatches are rigid, lighter, and more durable than the hatches presently in use. There are 6 diagrams, 5 graphs, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

SOV-125-58-8-8/16

Durability of Mass-produced Hatches of Railway Gondola Cars While  
Loading Under Pressure

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona, AN USSR (Institute  
of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton, AS UkrSSR)  
Kryukovskiy vagonostroitel'nyy zavod (Kryukovo Car Building  
Plant)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

1. Gondolas--Equipment 2. Hatches--Design

Card 2/2

RYBAIKO, A.T.; KAPUSTYANSKAYA, V.G.; OSOVSKIY, A.I.

Operational experience with coal centrifuging machines at  
the Komsomolets Central Coal Preparation Plant. Koks i khim.  
no.5:14-16 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Tsentral'naya obogatitel'naya fabrika Komsomolets.  
(Stalino (Stalino Province)—Coal preparation)



KAPUSTYANSKIY, I.

Facies and geochemical characteristics of Alpine-Cenomanian  
sediments of the Kul'dzhuk-Tau. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.203:  
121-143 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Bukhara Province—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KAPUSTYANSKIY, I. D. (Tashkent); NURTAYEV, S. N. (Tashkent)

Petrified wood. Priroda 52 no.1:24 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Kyzyl Kum—Petrified forests)

KAPUSTYANSKIY, I.D.; TELENKOV, A.S.

Some problems of the division and correlation of Cenozoic molasses  
in the southeastern part of Fergana according to spectral analysis  
data. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.249. Geol. nauki no.21:199-204 '64.  
(MIRA 18:5)

KAPUSTYANSKIY, I.D.

Geochemical characteristics of Cretaceous formations in the southwestern Kyzylkum and middle reaches of the Zaravshan River according to spectrum analysis data. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.256 Geol. nauki no.22:25-28 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

Information on the Tashkent ore-lithological session. Ibid.: 113-115

KAPUSTYANSKIY, I.D.

Rare elements in phosphorites and phosphatized Cretaceous formations in the Kul'dzhuk-Tau (Kyzyl-Kum). Nauch. trudy TashGU no.249. (MIRA 18:5)  
Geol. nauki no.21:230-239 '64.

KAPUSTYANSKIY, S.A., redaktor; SHENDAREVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Separation of sulphites liquor by stages] Stupenchatyi otbor sulfidnogo shcheloka. Moskva, Tsentral'noe biuro tekhnicheskoi informatsii, 1957. 27 p. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo bumazhnoy i derevo-  
obrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.  
(Sulfite liquor)

ACC NR: AT7005298

SOURCE CODE: UK/2563/66/000/265/0024/0034

AUTHOR: Kapustyanskiy, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: One-parametric solution of laminar boundary-layer equations in a high-velocity gas flow with Prandtl number not equal to one

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 265, 1966. Gidrogazodinamika (Hydraulic and gas dynamics), 24-34

TOPIC TAGS: supersonic aerodynamics, supersonic ~~gas~~ flow, ~~skin~~ friction coefficient, aerodynamic heat transfer, laminar boundary layer, enthalpy, ~~flow separation~~, ~~computer calculation~~, ~~heat transfer coefficient~~, gas flow, parametric equation

ABSTRACT:

An attempt is made to analyze the domain of applicability of the parametric method to solving laminar boundary-layer equations. A parametric method is outlined for solving a system of universal equations of the laminar-boundary layer derived previously by the author. The solution is sought by integrating the system with derivatives of  $\chi$ -(compression parameter) neglected. The results of computations made on a BESM Computer at the Leningrad University Computing Center of the AN SSSR by the method of nets are presented in graphs and tables for the case of high velocity gas flows with Prandtl number  $\sigma = 0.72$  and enthalpy at the surface  $S_w = -0.4; 0; 0.4$  and with  $\chi$

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7005298

varying from 0 to 0.95. Moreover, the solution is also presented in the form of a series in powers of form parameters  $f_k = U_e^{k-1} U_e^{(k)} Z^{**}$  ( $K = 1, 2, \dots$ ) with  $S_w = -0.4$ ,  $\sigma = 0.72$ ;  $\chi = 0.5$ . The effects of  $\chi$  and  $\sigma$  on the friction parameter  $\zeta$  and the heat transfer coefficient  $\zeta^*$  are evaluated and discussed. An example of calculating the boundary layer in the case of high-velocity gas flows over a surface given by  $y = -2 \log [\cosine(0.5x)]$  by the present method and that of G. Cohen and E. Reshotko is presented for  $T_w = 1045^\circ$ ;  $M_\infty = 3.606$ ; 5; and  $T_w = 1465^\circ$ ;  $M_\infty = 3.606$ ; 4.5; 6.08 with a free-flow temperature of  $290^\circ$ . The values of  $C_f \sqrt{R_{wx}}$  and  $N_{wx} / \sqrt{R_{wx}}$  versus  $x$  for various values of  $T_w$  and  $M_\infty$  calculated by both methods are plotted and compared. The effects of  $M_\infty$  on skin friction and of  $M_\infty$  and  $T_w$  on separation are evaluated; it is shown that the error in determining the point of separation by Cohen-Reshotko method increases with  $M_\infty$ . Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 10 formulas, and 4 tables. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/2/SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5115

Card 2/2



! R7C1 AE EXP(1)/EPA(6)/FDS(1)/FWA(1) Pd-H/Pd-L EST(+)/EST(-) AFTG = AGT  
ACCESSION NO. 019815-1 S 0568 64 000 DBI 0001

AUTHOR: Kapustyanskiy, S. M.

TITLE: Approximate methods for calculating the laminar boundary layer in a gas flow

Tekhnicheskaya gidromekhanika (Technical hydromechanics), 111-114

TOPIC INDEX: aerodynamics, gas flow, boundary layer, laminar boundary layer, laminar flow, confusor current, diffusor current

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being investigated. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem that is being investigated.

Cont: 1 -

L 8754-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4041816

the Dorodnitsy\*n and Loytsyanskiy method and those obtained by the method of G. P. Cohen and E. Veshchey (NACA 1956 Rep 1294 p. 3-5, 1993). The author shows that the solution in closed form proposed by Dorodnitsy is valid for moderately large M numbers. The computations are performed for different values of an external flow. Original formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politehnicheskiy institut imeni M. G. Khlopina (Leningradskiy Politehnicheskiy institut)

STRUCTURE:

ENCLOSURE

NO. OF PAGES:

OTHER: 003





L 23060-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/T-2/EWA(1)

ACC NR: AP6002000

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/65/009/006/0768/0774

AUTHOR: Kapustvanskiy, S. M. 49

ORG: Polytechnic Institute Im. M. I. Kalinin, Leningrad (Politekhicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: A one-parameter solution to the equation of a laminar boundary layer in a gas flow with an arbitrary external velocity and temperature drop 1, 2

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1965, 768-774

TOPIC TAGS: laminar boundary layer, boundary layer flow, gas flow, Prandtl number

ABSTRACT: The universal equation system of a laminar boundary layer in high-velocity gas flow with an arbitrary external velocity and arbitrary relationship of the temperature on the surface of the solid to the temperature of the flow in a one-parameter approximation and with Prandtl number equal to unity was presented elsewhere. The system was integrated on the BESM-2 computer of the Leningrad Computation Center, AN SSSR (Leningradskiy vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR) for the following values of the parameter  $S_w$ : -0.6; -0.4; -0.2; 0.2; and 0.4. The equation system with the new designations may now be written as: Z

Card 1/3

UDC: 532.517.2

L 23060-66

ACC NR: AP6002000

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{F + 2f_1}{2B^2} \Phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{f_1}{B^2} (1 + S - u^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{B^2} F f_1 \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial f_1} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right);$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial f_1} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{F + 2f_1}{2B^2} \Phi \frac{\partial S}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{B^2} F f_1 \left( u \frac{\partial S}{\partial f_1} + v \frac{\partial S}{\partial \xi} \right);$$

$$\Phi = u = v = 0, \quad S = S_0 \quad \text{with } \xi = 0;$$

$$u \rightarrow 1, \quad S \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{with } \xi \rightarrow \infty;$$

$$\Phi = \Phi_0(\xi), \quad u = u_0(\xi), \quad v = v_0(\xi), \quad S = S_0(\xi) \quad \text{with } f_1 = 0.$$

Card 2/3

L 23060-66

ACC NR: AP6002000

Currently, work is underway on the approximate integration (one-parameter approximation) of universal equations of the laminar boundary layer in a flow of a homogeneous gas with  $Pr = 0.72$ . However, the calculations already performed for  $Pr = 1$  are of some importance, since it has been shown that the influence of the Prandtl number on the dynamic characteristics of the boundary layer is extremely insignificant. The one-parameter method of calculation of the boundary layer is compared to the Cohen-Reshotko method (Cohen, C. B., Reshotko, E. NACA, 1294, 2-10, 1956) and it is concluded that the Cohen-Reshotko method yields satisfactory results only in certain cases. As an example, a calculation is performed and shows that the use of the Cohen-Reshotko method produces results which underestimate friction in the diffusion region of the boundary layer and to a premature discontinuity of the layer. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,20 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3 *Fu*

10.8100 1413.1327 2808

<sup>27999</sup>  
S/194/61/000/004/045/052  
D249/D302

AUTHOR: Kapustyanskiy, Ye.N.

TITLE: Ultrasonic methods for investigating fatigue of materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1961, 16, abstract 4 E124 (Tr. Krasnoyarskogo s-kh in-ta, 1959, v. 3, no. 1, 301-310)

TEXT: A method for investigating fatigue with the aid of large amplitude waves is described and preliminary results are reported. It proved possible to obtain amplitudes up to 0.08 mm with the aid of an exponential horn (amplification  $K = 25$ ) and a nickel transducer at 20 kc/s. The block diagram of the generator with independent excitation (up to 450 watts) is given, construction of the junction of the transducer, and the temperature, amplitude and method of coupling the sample with the latter is demonstrated. Samples of thickness 0.3 - 0.5 and length 50 - 100 mm are subjected to fatigue

Card 1/2



TRUTEN', V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAPUSTYANSKIY, Ye.N.

Compensating measuring tape. Mashinostroitel' no. 4:26-27 Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Measuring tapes)

HUNGARY

ZSIGMOND, Klara, NAGY, Laszlo, KAPUSZ, Nandor, BEKESI, Istvan, CSONGOR, Jozsef, CSABA, Bela; Medical University of Debrecen, Institutes of Forensic Medicine, Pharmacology and Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani, Gyógyszertani és Korelettani Intézet).

"Study of the Distribution and Excretional Relations of 5-Ethyl-5-Isoamyl-Barbiturate-6-<sup>14</sup>C (Dorlotyn)."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 163-168.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The distribution of Dorlotyn and Amytal (henceforth either: D) and their excretion in the body fluids was studied in dogs and rats as well as in cases of human poisoning. Labelled D (Dx) and Na-isoamyl-ethyl-barbituricum (NaDx) were used for the experiments. The possibilities of direct extraction with chloroform from the individual organs were also studied. In the course of the experiments, it was established that D is very rapidly decomposed in the organism and its decomposition products are mostly found in the urine. Since the decomposition products will give no, or only an uncertain Zwicker-Bodendorf reaction, paper chromatographic tests must also be carried out in cases of poisoning since the decomposition products have known Rf values. Decomposition products of D were determined successfully in human urine samples as well by means of the paper chromatographic test. The aim of further experiments will be to study the changes in D level as a function of time in the various body fluids. All 8 references are Western.

KAPUTIN, B.I., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent; POTULOV, B.M.,  
polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, dotsent

Method of treating the problem of medical service for the army in  
tactical instructions in amphibious operations. Voenn.-med. zhur.  
no.3:14-18 Apr '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY)

LASHKOV, K.V., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KAPUTIN, V.I., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby; FLORYA, A.A., starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby; BANDURIN, V.I., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhby

Method of keeping medical records at mobile medical stations.  
Voen.-med.zhur. no.6:15-16 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL

disposal of documents at mobile med. stations  
(Rus))

L 33559-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6012232

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/004/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Kalyagina, G. P.; Kaputkina, L. M.; Laptev, D. V.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Radiographic investigation of the surface layers of 9Kh steel that were hardened by high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no 4, 1966, pp 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, surface hardening, metal heat treatment, x ray analysis/9Kh chromium steel

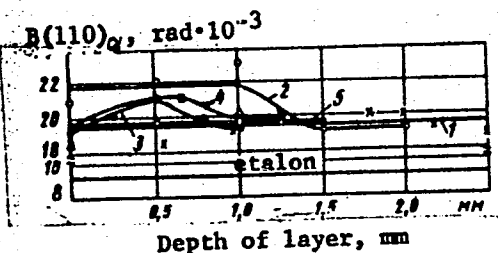
ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous investigation (Bernshteyn, M. L., Belkin, M. Ya., Venzhega, A. S., Kalyagina, G. P., Ryabova, L. A. Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1965, no. 6; Bernshteyn, M. L. MitOM, 1965, no. 7) with the difference that the relationship between hardness and the increase in resistance to contact fatigue of the surface layer of specimens taken from the rolls of cold-rolling mills following their high-temperature thermomechanical surface treatment (HTTST) is investigated by means of radiographic analysis of the width of the (110)<sub>α</sub> line over the depth of the layer as a function of conditions of HTTST.

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ACC NR: AP6012232

**Findings:** HTTST causes marked changes in the fine structure of the material, as manifested in the increase in lattice energy (broadening of the width of x-ray lines). Thus, following various regimes of HTTST and induction hardening, with all the specimens subjected to final tempering at 160-180°C for 90 min (Fig. 1), it can



**Fig. 1. Change in the width of the x-ray interference line  $(110)_\alpha$  over the depth of the layer as a function of rolling pressure during HTST (tempering at 160-180°C):**

1 - induction hardening; 2-5 - HTTST; 2 - p = 65 kg; 3 - p = 45 kg; 4 - p = 55 kg; 5 - p = 75 kg

be seen that the optimal HTTST regime causes the strongest change in line width; it is only at a depth of  $\sim 1$  mm that line width begins to decrease. Further, a comparison of the C content before and after HTTST with degree of deformation  $\epsilon = 50\%$  showed that the total C content of the solid solution following HTTST is markedly lower (0.61%) than following conventional hardening. This confirms a previous observation by Gulyayev (Gulyayev, A. P., Shigarev, A. S. MITOM, 1963, no. 4). The

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А И И С И В С К А У А Г. В.

Category: **APPROPRIATE**

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000720520008-7"**

Abs Jour: RZh-Kh, No 3, 1957, 7767

Author : Markovskiy, L. Ya., Kondrashev, Yu. D., and Kaputovskaya, G. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Composition and Chemical Properties of Magnesium Borides

Orig Pub: Zh. Obshch. Khimii, 1955, Vol 25, No 3, 433-444

**Abstract:** It has been established by x-ray and chemical analysis that Mg and B begin to react at  $720 \pm 20^\circ$ . At temperatures up to  $800^\circ$ ,  $MgB_2$  (I) is formed regardless of the Mg/B ratio. At higher temperatures I decomposes, forming one of three other boride compounds, depending on the temperature; the same compounds are also formed in Mg-B mixtures of varying composition at the same temperatures. I is a dark brown powder which is slowly decomposed by water and more vigorously by acids. When I is treated with hot concentrated HCl, boranes are evolved (0.8-1.1% of the total B content) as well as 2.11-2.12 moles  $H_2$  per mole I. The boride I crystallizes in a hexagonal lattice (of the  $AlB_2$  type); the space-group is  $D_{6h}^1$ ,  $a$  3.085,  $c$  3.519 A.U.

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KAPUTOVSKAYA, G. V.

✓ The composition and the properties of the beryllium hydrides. L. Ya. Markovskii, Yu. D. Kondrashev, and G. V. Kaputovskaya. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 1046-52 (1953).  
~~Ch. 6-1-49, 30100c.~~—The study of the Be-B system showed the presence of 3 individual phases ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ). The phases were identified by chem. and x-ray analysis. The  $\alpha$ -phase was identified as  $\text{Be}_2\text{B}$ . The structure of this phase was identified as cubic ( $a = 4.661 \pm 0.001 \text{ kX}$ ). This compd. hydrolyzed in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to give  $\text{BH}_3$  and  $\text{Be(OH)}_2$  and was completely sol. in dil.  $\text{HCl}$ . The  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  phases, which are insol. in acids, were assigned the compn.  $\text{BeB}_2$ . Their structures were not identified.  
 J. Rovnar Leach

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State Inst. Applied Chemistry

KAPUTOVSKAYA, G. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Applied chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 17/47

Authors : Markovskiy, L. Ya.; Kondrashev, Yu. D.; and Kaputovskaya, G. V.

Title : Composition and structure of magnesium borides

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1095-1098, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : Data are presented regarding magnesium borides synthesized from elements in an atmosphere of purified electrolytic hydrogen. Magnesium borides appear in the form of a dark-brown powder which decomposes (partially) during continuous heating with HCl.  $H_2O_2$ , slowly and gradually oxidizes the powder but to a lesser extent than nitric acid. The physico-chemical properties of magnesium borides are described. Six references: 1 USSR, 1 English, 1 French, 2 USA, and 1 Scandinavian (1906-1952). Tables; diagram.

Institution: Ministry of Chemical Industry SSSR, State Institute of Applied Chem.

Presented by: Academician I. I. Chernyaev, November 25, 1954



**AUTHORS:** КАПУТОВСКАЯ, С. У.  
Markovskiy, L. Ya., Kaputovskaya, S. U. 7B-2-12/43

**TITLE:** On the Interaction of Elementary Boron and Some Borides With Potassium Periodate and Potassium Iodate (O vzaimodeystvii elementarnogo bora i nekotorykh boridov s peryodatom i yodatom kaliya)

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 2, pp. 328-332 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** Investigations of the oxidation of boron and some borides with potassium periodate and potassium iodate in acid solutions were performed. The signal for the reaction of borides and potassium periodate is the entrance of elementary boron into the reaction. Elementary boron and the borides of magnesium, beryllium, calcium, barium and manganese are dissolved in acid solutions of potassium periodate and potassium iodate. The borides of chromium, titanium, zirconium and aluminum as well as boron carbide and boron nitride do not decompose in acid solutions with potassium iodide and potassium iodate. This can be analytically used for the separation of the above-mentioned borides of boron. The determination of boron in the initial substances is performed by the alkali meltings. The

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- On the Interaction of Elementary Boron and Some Borides With Potassium Periodate and Potassium Iodate 78-2-12/43

influence of potassium periodate upon amorphous boron shows that the oxidation of boron takes place according to the following reaction:  $3 \text{KJO}_4 + 2 \text{B} \rightarrow 3 \text{KJO}_3 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ . The oxidation of boron with potassium iodate takes place according to the following reaction:  $\text{KJO}_3 + 2 \text{B} \rightarrow \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KJ}$ . The obtained results can be utilized for the conversion of elementary boron and some borides in a solution for analytical purposes as well as for the separation of mixtures of boron and borides which are difficult to dissolve. There are 4 tables and 7 references.

ASSOCIATION: State Institute for Applied Chemistry (Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Markovskiy, L. Ya., Kaputovskaya, G. V. SOV/32-24-9-10/53

TITLE: Periodate and Iodate Methods for the Analysis of Elementary Boron and of Borides (Periodatnyy i iodatnyy metody analiza elementarnogo bora i boridov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1065-1066 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The test results obtained in the study of the interaction of elementary boron and of borides with acid solutions of potassium periodate and iodate have facilitated the development of new, accelerated methods using the method of Shtok-Dzhons (Ref 2). For the dissolution of boron or borides, both periodate and iodate can be used. With the latter, the oxidation occurs more slowly. The present method can be employed for the boron determination in elementary boron and in the borides of a number of metals. With regard to speed and selectivity, this method has several advantages over the other methods described in the literature. From the analytical procedure specified it is apparent, amongst others, that the oxidation is effected with a  $\text{KJO}_4$  (or  $\text{KJO}_3$ ) solution (acidified with  $\text{HNO}_3$  or  $\text{HCl}$ ) and by means of boiling in a reflux condenser. Excessive  $\text{KJO}_4$  and  $\text{KJO}_3$

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Periodate and Iodate Methods for the Analysis of Elementary Boron and of Borides

are removed with KJ, and the iodine separated out is titrated with a 0,1 n thiosulfate solution. For the  $KJO_3$  content determination, the method of Myuller and Fridberger (Ref 7) can be employed instead of that of Shtok-Dzhons. There are 2 tables and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

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